

SHAFRANOVSKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich; PEREVERZEV, Nikolay Zakharovich;
; KOROLEV, Nikolay Ivanovich [deceased]; KUZ'MICH, Vadim
Dmitriyevich; KISELEVA, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Diesel locomotives] Teplovozy. Izd.3., dop. i perer. [By]
S.A.Shafranovskii i dr. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 334 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

RAKHMATULIN, Mansur Dzhalyali, kand. tekhn. nauk; KISELEVA, N.P.,
red.

[Maintenance and repair of diesel locomotives] Remont teplo-
vozov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Transport, 1965.
495 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SHISHKIN, Kirill Aleksandrovich, prof.; GUREVICH, Abram
Natanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPANOV, Aleksandr
Dmitriyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV,
Vladimir Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SURZHIN,
Sergey Nikolayevich, inzh.; KISELEVA, N.P., red.

["TE3" diesel locomotive] Teplovoz TE3. Izd.3., perer.
[By] K.A.Shishkin i dr. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 411 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

Card : 1/2

00513R000722810019

Country : USSR
Category: Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition.

I

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 62987

the relative weight of roots and racemes. The weight of stalks increased as a result of the K deficiency. The total carbohydrate content increased in the fifth week of potassium starvation and diminished during the 7-10th week in all variants. Potassium starvation caused a decrease in the starch content and an increase in the sugar content in relation to the total carbohydrate content. The K deficiency caused an increase in the content of monosaccharides and of sugars belonging to the strongly hydrolyzed group (maltose) and a decrease in the content of saccharose. The conclusion is drawn that potassium starvation causes a decrease in the physiological activity of the leaf. -- O.P. Medvedeva

Card : 2/2

I-10

KISELEVA, N. S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810019-1

Matissen, Petr Petrovich, and Natal'ya Sergeyevna Kiseleva

Proizvodstvo viskoznogo shtapel'nogo volokna (Production of Viscose Staple Fiber) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Gizlegprom, 1958. 243 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: A.B. Pakshver and V.P. Yunitskiy; Ed.: L.S. Varshavskaya; Tech. Ed.: M.T. Knaknin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians employed in the synthetic fiber industry.

COVERAGE: This book is a second edition, revised and enlarged. Additional information is given on a continuous process of bulk mercerization described as new; on the preparation of a viscose solution in the viscose apparatus; on the formation of fiber by the alkaline method; on tow production with periodic thinnings; and on the dyeing process of the spinning solution. Spinning and finishing machines and drying

Card 1/10

Production of Viscose Staple Fiber

SOV/1429

apparatus, all described as new, as well as equipment for the removal and condensation of carbon disulfide, are also discussed. R.V. Kupinskiy assisted in the revision of chapter IV. Z.F. Kipershlak assisted in revising Chapter V and the section dealing with equipment for the regeneration of precipitation baths in Chapter VI. V.I. Mayboroda helped with the section dealing with the alkaline method of forming staple fiber in Chapter III and with the section on bulk dyeing in Chapter VII. I.P. Sakharov worked on sections of Chapters III and IV dealing with drying processes and equipment. A.L. Tenenbaum took part in the revision of the section on tow production in Chapter VII. The author thanks the reviewers for their assistance in this work, and also G. Ye. Birger, V.A. Gruzdev, S.P. Lipinskiy, Ye. M. Mogilevskiy, and E.A. Nemchenko. There are 26 references, of which 25 are Soviet and 1 is German.

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KISELEVA, N. S. (USSR)

"The influence of deep freezing and of the inoculation route upon the frequency and distribution of metastases of various transplantable tumour strains."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Kiseleva, N. S.-Inst. of Experimental and Clinical Oncology A.M.S.,
Meshchanskaya 61/2, Moskva

POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.; KISKEVA, N.S.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Characteristics of the SSR strain of rat sarcoma as related to
different methods of tumor transplantation. Vop.onk. 6 no.1:
19-27 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(TUMORS)

KISELEVA, N.S.; MIN, U.

Metastasis of transplantable tumors in mice and rats. Vop.onk.
6 no.1:27-33 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(TUMORS)

KISELEVA, N.S.

Experience with the transplantation of animal tumor tissue exposed
to deep refrigeration. Vop.onk. 6 no.2:76-80 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(TUMORS—TRANSPLANTATION)

KISELEVA, N.S.

Effect of prolonged preservation in the frozen state on the growth, metastatic properties, and strain specificity of transplanted tumors. Vop.onk. 7 no.2:27-32 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(TUMORS—TRANSPLANTATION)

KUDRYASHOV, N.T.; KISELEVA, N.S.

Low-temperature coolers for storing frozen biological material.
Khol. tekhn. 38 'no.4:46-47 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti im. A.I. Mikoyana (for Kudryashov). 2. Institut
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (for Kiseleva).
(Tumors) (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Tissues--Preservation)

KISELEVA, N.S.

Effect of the rate of freezing and thawing of tumor tissues on the growth of transplanted tumors. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4:98-102 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtamov (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.Ye.Pogosyants) otdela etiologii i patogenezha opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.D. Timofeyevskim.
(TUMORS--TRANSPLANTATION)

KISELEVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Growth and metastasis of transplanted tumors in rats following different methods of transplantation. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.1:56-58 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.Ye. Pogonyants) otdela etiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin). (TUMORS)

KISELEVA, N.S. (Moskva)

Tentative sarcolysin therapy of pulmonary metastases of Walker's
carcinosarcome. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.4:50-53
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.Ye. Pogonyants) otdela etiologii i patogeneza opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta kspperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

KISELEVA, N.S.

Deep freezing of tumor tissues as a method for their prolonged preservation. Vop onk. 8 no. 10:104-116 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - dr. biolog. nauk. Ye.Ye.Pogosyants) otdela etiologii i patogeneza opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy c len AMN SSSR, prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtora: Moskva, I-110, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., 61/2, korpus 9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.; KISELEVA, N.S.

Tumor strains maintained by the Institute of Experimental and
Clinical Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the
U.S.S.R. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:103 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biolog.
nauk Ye.Ye. Pogosyants) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klini-
cheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, I-110, ulitsa
Shchepkina, 61/2, korpus 9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klini-
cheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

KISELEVA, N.S.; SOKOVA, O.I.

Viability of tumor tissue following a three-year storage under freezing conditions. Vop. onk. 10 no.2:108-110 '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii tsitogenetiki (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.Ye. Pogonyants) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N. N. Blokhin). Adres avtora: Moskva, I-110, ulitsa Shchepkina, 61/2, korpus 9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

KISELEVA, N.S.; PANIKAROVSKIY, V.V.

Dynamics of the development of late metastases of ascitic tumors in rats. Vop. onk. 10 no.3:41-46 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtamov (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk Ye.Ye. Pogosyants) otдела etiologii i patogenezа opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.D. Timofayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blukhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, I-110, ul. Shchepkina, d.61/2, korp. 9, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.

KISELEVA, N.S.; SOKOVA, O.I.; KONSTANTINOVA, L.N.; POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.

Chromosome sets and the rate of tumor growth of two substrains
of the ascitic hepatoma of rats. Vop. onk. 11 no.4:61-66 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii tsitogenetiki (zav. - doktor biol. nauk Ye.Ye.
Pogosyants) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii
AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.
Blokhin).

KISELEVA, N.S.

Effect of potassium nutrition on nitrogen metabolism in
the buckwheat plant. Bot.; issl.Bel.otd.VBO no.7:43-47
'65. (MIRA 18:12)

KISELEVA, N.S.; KOMM, S.G.; MALENKOV, A.G.

Dynamics of establishing and severing contacts between the cells of ascitic Zaidela's hepatoma in a tissue culture. TSitologiya 7 no.6:722-728 N-D '65.

(MIRA 1981)

1. Laboratoriya tsitogenetiki i Laboratoriya mekhanizmov kantserogeneza Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR i Otdel nauchnoy i eksperimental'noy meditsinskoy kinematografii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 11, 1964.

KISELEVA, N.S.; SOKOLOV'YEVA, A.A.

Relation between the rate of mitosis in the cells of ascitic
rat hepatoma and the size of the cellular complex. Biol. eksp.
biol. i med. 60 no. 10:89-92 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya tsitogenetiki (zav. - doktor biol. nauk. Ye.
Ye. Fogosyants) Institut eksperiment'al'noy i klinicheskoy onko-
logii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 11, 1964.

BARULINA, N.A.; BOGDANOVA, Ye.S.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; GEL'SHTEYN, V.I.;
KISELEVA, N.S.

Effect of RNA preparations on the growth of transplanted hepatomas
in vivo and on protein synthesis in tumor cells in vitro. Biokhimiia
30 no. 3:505-513 My-Je '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR i Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KISELEVA, N. T.

"Microbiological and Biochemical Characteristics of the Lactic Acid Product From Camel's Milk -- Chala." Cand Biol Sci, Turkmen State Medical Institute I. V. Stalin, Min Higher Education, USSR; Inst of Biology, Acad Sci Turkmen USSR, Ashkhabad, 1954. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations. Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

Kiselev, N. T.

Vitamin C in fresh and in fermented camel's milk. N. T. Kiselev and L. I. Polushina. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Turan. S.S.R.* 1954, No. 1, 62-7; *Referat. Zhur. Khim. Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 16908. — Camel's milk contains 4.3-6.7 mg. % of vitamin C (I) depending upon the type of ration fed and the individual camel. I in fermented milk varies between 4.2-8.2 mg. % depending upon the process of its prepn. and the proper selection of the pure yeast culture.

B. S. Levine

(2)

Kiseleva, N. T.

USSR / Farm Animals. Camels.

U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72084

Author : Kiseleva, N.

Title : Sour Milk Products From Camel Milk.

Orig Pub : Molochnaya Prom-st', 1956, No 7, 31-33

Abstract : The sour milk products from camels called "Chal" or "Shubat" enjoy a great popularity among the population of Middle Asia. Several variants of these products were checked. It was found that in order to obtain the finest quality product, three kinds of microorganisms should be introduced: milk-souring bacilli, milk souring streptococci, and yeast. The relation of yeast to the bacteria should be 3:1. Such a mixture should be introduced up to 10 percent. The milk is kept at 25 degrees C for 8 hours, and then at 20 C for 16 hours. The chemical composition of the ripe "chal" (average): dry residue 11%, in it is 5.5 % fats, 1.4% sugars, 3.2% proteins, and 0.7% ash. Vitamin C content is 52 mg/l, its acidity is 135°T.

Card : 1/1

- 25 -

KISELEVA, N.T.; PALETSKAYA, L.N.

Effect of various plowing methods on the dynamics of microbiological processes in irrigated meadow-Takyr under cotton. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.7:328-334 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR.
(PLOWING) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

PALETSKAYA, L.N.; KISELEVA, N.T.

Microflora of virgin and reclaimed takyrlake soils irrigated in
the remote past in the first-order zone of the Kara Kum Canal.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:30-37 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(KARA KUM CANAL REGION—SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

KISELEVA, N.T.; PALETSKAYA, L.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Microflora of meadow-solonchak soils in the middle reaches
of the Amu Darya River. Trudy inst. bot. AN Turk. SSR 4:6-96
'58. (MIRA 17:8)

KISELEVA, N.T.

Conference on Soil and Agricultural microbiology. Izv. AN Turk.
SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no. 6:99-101 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenakoy SSR.
(BACTERIOLOGY, / AGRICULTURAL... CONGRESSES)

PALETSKAYA, L.N.; KISELEVA, N.T.

Studies in the field of soil and technical microbiology. Izv.
AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.5:32-33 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

KISELEVA, N. V.

3
The exchange of acidic ligands in K_2PdX_4 -type compounds. A. A. Grinberg, L. B. Nikol'skaya, and N. V. Kiseleva. *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* 1, 220-4 (1954). The Cl^- (aq.) and Br^- (aq.) exchanges were studied by radioactive tracer technique with Cl^{36} and Br^{82} isotopes, resp. In $5.5 \times 10^{-2} M$ solns. exchange was complete in 5 min. in case of the Br salt, and was somewhat slower for the Cl salt. This rapid rate of exchange (as compared with that of Pt complexes) is due to the rapid hydrolysis of the Pd salts, rather than to differences in dissociation constants. A contributing factor may also lie in the tendency of Pd^{++} to bond with ligands in addition to the ones required by its coordination no. A. I. Popov

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A. A., Vinokurova, N. V.

10/7-1-6-12/43

TITLE: On the Problem of the Existence of Complex Compounds of
bivalent Palladium with a Coordination Number Greater Than 4
(o probleme sushchestvovaniia kompleksnykh soedinenii
dvukhsentnogo palladiya s koordinatsionnym chislom bol'she
chetyrekh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1953, Vol. 3, No 8,
pp. 1904-1909 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present paper is to find proof for the existence
of complex compounds of bivalent palladium with a coordination
number higher than 4 by means of the determination of the
absorption spectrum of aqueous solutions of $K_2[PdCl_4]$ in the
presence of a Cl-ion excess. The experiments were carried out
with aqueous solutions of $K_2[PdCl_4]$ salts of different Cl con-
centrations; the pH value of the solution and the optical
density within the range of from 370-500 mμ were determined.
From the experiments carried out may be concluded that in
the case of a great excess of chlorine ions in the solution

Card 1/5

Nov/78-3-8-15/48

On the Problem of the Existence of Complex Compounds of Bivalent Palladium
With a Coordination Number Greater Than 4

a compound exists which is not identical with $K_2[PdCl_4]$. This compound has an absorption maximum at 470 mμ, whereas the compound $K_2[PdCl_4]$ has its absorption maximum at 450 mμ.

Similar experiments were carried out with the systems $K_2[PdBr_4]$ and KBr_4 within the spectral range of from 350 to 560 mμ. The spectrophotometric investigation showed that the solutions of $K_2[PdBr_4]$ are more stable than $K_2[PdCl_4]$. The complex $K_2[PdBr_4]$ in aqueous solution has an absorption maximum at 500 mμ. On the addition of excess Br-ions the absorption maximum is at 500 mμ.

The results obtained show that in the systems Pd-Cl and Pd-Br complex ions of the type $[PdCl(Br)_n]^{-(n-2)}$ exist with $n \geq 4$.

The results also prove that $[PdBr_n]^{-(n-2)}$ is more stable than $[PdCl_n]^{-(n-2)}$. There are 4 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

NOV/13-3-8-15/40

On the Problem of the Existence of Complex Compounds of Bivalent Palladium
With a Coordination Number Greater Than 4

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1957

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6020680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0048/0054

AUTHOR: Kiseleva, N. V.

ORG: Ashkhabad Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene (Ashkhabadskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny)

TITLE: Dogs as carriers of intestinal adenoviruses related antigenically to such viruses in man

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, carrier state, virology, virus, adenovirus, antigen, antigenic structure, human disease, intestinal disease, hepatitis, ~~virus~~, tissue culture

ABSTRACT:

Using serological and virological tests as well as experimental infection of puppies, a close relationship between human and canine hepatitis was shown. All of the virus strains obtained from dogs grew well in cultures of human lung and kidney tissue with a higher antibody titer than when grown on puppy kidney. The Echo-1 and adenoviruses isolated from dogs indicate that dogs may be carriers of intestinal viruses related to those affecting humans. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 1/1

UDC: 616.12-002.12-022.39-078:599.742.1+599.742.1-167:576.858.5

22110-66 ENT(m)/EWP(j)/T (c) RM
 ACC NR: AP6009488 UR/0020/66/167/001/0099/0101

AUTHOR: Grinberg, A.A. (Academician); Babitskiy, B.D.; Bezhan, I.P.;
 Varshavskiy, Yu.S.; Gel'man, M.I.; Kiseleva, N.V.; Kormer, V.A.; Smolen-
 skaya, D.B.; Chesnokova, N.N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im.
 S.V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuzn y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
 kaukuka); Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N.S.
 Kurnakov of the AN SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN
 SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of the composition of rhodium(III) complexes on their
 catalytic activity in the process of stereospecific polymerization of
 butadiene-1,3 in an aqueous medium 4456

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 99-101

TOPIC TAGS: rhodium compound, polymerization catalyst, butadiene,
 aqueous solution

ABSTRACT: The complexes to be investigated, synthesized by known meth-
 ods, were analyzed for their rhodium and halide content. The polymeri-
 zation was carried out by methods described in a previous article. A
 table shows results of using fifteen different rhodium complexes as
 catalysts in the polymerization of butadiene in an aqueous emulsion at
 50 and 70°. It follows from these results that the gradual replacement
 Card 1/2 UDC: 66.095.264:678.672:661.897 2

L 23110-66

ACC NR: AP6009488

of chlorine ions by ammonia molecules leads to a decrease in the polymerization rate. The catalytic activity of bromine derivatives also decreases with an increasing accumulation of ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the complex. Comparison of the catalytic effect of the halides of rhodium shows that the chlorides and the bromides of rhodium have almost identical catalytic ability and stereospecificity. The iodide is inactive at 50°, while in its presence at 70° there takes place a polymerization process of the free radical type. With the presence of three ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the iodide the polymerization proceeds by a coordination-ionic mechanism. Results also show that the stereospecific polymerization of butadiene in the presence of the Rh^{3+} complexes studied leads to the formation of trans-1,4-polybutadiene, regardless of the number and nature of the bonds. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; KISELEVA, N.V.; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Instability constants of palladium complexes. Compounds of
the $K_2[PdX_4]$ type. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1327-1329 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Use of viadril in clinical practice. Khirurgiia 39 no.7:19-25
JI'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof.
N.N.Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

KUZIN, N.I., prof.; NARYCHEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; KISELEVA, N.V.

General anesthesia in surgery on the thyroid gland. Khirurgia
40 no.12:5-11 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav.- prof. N.N.
Yelanskiy [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova.

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Results of the use of viadril in a clinic. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:
333-340 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KISELEVA, N. Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Pirogov's bone-graft-
ing operation and protheses^{SIS}." Mos, 1958. 16 pp. (Min Health
USSR, Central ^{Inst} ~~Inst~~ ^{for the Advanced Training} ~~for the improvement~~ of Physicians), 200 copies.
(~~KL~~ KL, 9-58, 123)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

The order of addition of alcohols to trimethylsilylene oxides. A. A. Petrov, B. V. Gantseva, and O. A. Kiseleva (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad; *Zh. Fiz. Khim.*, 28, 12, 1954). In the presence of PbNa , KOH react with $\text{Me}_3\text{SiH}_2\text{O}$ in accordance with the Markovnikov rule and yield secondary monoethers of HOCHMe-CHMeOH . In the presence of H_2SO_4 or BF_3 , the reaction yields tertiary ethers of this glycol. Addition of $\text{Me}_3\text{SiH}_2\text{O}$ to CO_2 in a steam bath gave 25% $\text{Me}_3\text{SiH}_2\text{O}$ and 75% $\text{Me}_3\text{SiH}_2\text{O}$ reacting with CH_3I and CH_3Br gave chloromethyl and bromomethyl compounds. KOH gave 79% $\text{Me}_3\text{C-CHMe-O-CHMe-O-CHMe-O}$ (I), b. 73-6°, d_4^{20} 0.8965, n_D^{20} 1.3990. Adding 3.5 g. I to 2 moles ROH containing 0.75 g. Na, heating in a sealed tube 20 hrs. at 100° and distg. gave 45-50% products listed below: $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-O-Me}$ (II), b. 131-2.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8903, n_D^{20} 1.4130; $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-O-Et}$ (III), b. 142-3°, d_4^{20} 0.8774, n_D^{20} 1.4120. These were also prepared as follows: $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-O-Me}$ from $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$ and $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-O-Et}$ from $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$ and $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$ from $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$ and $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$ from $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$. These were esterified by ROH in 130-1°, d_4^{20} 0.8903, n_D^{20} 1.3968, and 77.5% $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-O-Et}$ (IV), b. 153-3.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8402, n_D^{20} 1.4012. These treated with MeMgI in the cold, followed by hydrolysis with aq. NH_4Cl gave, resp.: 72% II, b. 331-2.5°, d_4^{20} 0.8754, n_D^{20} 1.4120, and 78% III, b. 142-3°, d_4^{20} 0.8722, n_D^{20} 1.4118. II and III treated in the cold with Ac_2O and a trace of H_2SO_4 yielding II acetate, b. 158-61°, d_4^{20} 0.9460, n_D^{20} 1.4118, and III acetate, b. 169-70°, d_4^{20} 0.9243, n_D^{20} 1.4108, in 50% yields. Considerable iso-PrAc also formed during acetylation as a result of dehydration by Ac_2O . I (6 g.) in 75 ml. MeOH and 0.5 ml. H_2SO_4 allowed to stand several hrs., and then neutralized gave 25% $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$, b. 143-4°, d_4^{20} 0.8177, n_D^{20} 1.4220; a 42% yield was obtained in the presence of 0.5 ml. $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{Et}_2\text{O}$. Similarly was obtained 42% $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CHMe-OH}$, b. 152.5-4°, n_D^{20} 1.4208, d_4^{20} 0.8982. These with $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ in AcOH gave $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OR)Ac}$. The Me ether with Ac_2O gave $\text{Me}_3\text{C(OH)-CH(OAc)-Me}$, b. 162-70°, d_4^{20} 0.9150, n_D^{20} 1.4140.

KISELEVA, O.A.; SAPOZHNIKOVA,

Kinetics of the alkaline saponification of halogenated ethyl acetates in water-alcohol solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekhn. 3 no. 5:848-851 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.
(Ethyl acetate) (Saponification)

ANTONOV, V.K.; SHCHELOKOV, V.I.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; TOVAROVA, I.I.; KISELEVA, O.A.

Selective hydrolysis of O,O'-diacetylserratamolide and a comparison of the synthetic and biosynthetic types of the antibiotic.

Antibiotiki 10 no.5:387-390 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnkh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
2. Laboratoriya khimii antibiotikov Instituta khimii prirodnkh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Shemyakin).
3. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i ochistki prirodnkh soyedineniy Instituta khimii prirodnkh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Kiseleva).

KISELEVA, O. I.

Kiseleva, O. I.

"Stomach cancer (clinical-anatomical investigation)." Min Health
RSFSR. Ivanovo State Medical Inst. Ivanovo, 1956. (Dissertation
for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So.: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956

KISELEVA, O.I., kand.med.nauk (Ivanovo, ul. Kalinina, d.31/20, kv.69)

Forms of cancer of the stomach according to Borman and their practical significance. Vest.khir. 83 no.8:38-42 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.A. Blagoveshchenskiy) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Ivanovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - M.R. Freydes).

(STOMACH neoplasms)

S/069/61/023/006/004/005
B119/B101

AUTHORS: Neyman, R. E., Lyashenko, O. A., Kirdeyeva, A. P.,
Yegorov, A. K., Kiseleva, O. G.

TITLE: Investigation of stability and coagulation of synthetic
latexes. 1. Effect of adsorptive saturation of the globule
surface by the emulsifier

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 6, 1961, 732 - 738

TEXT: The coagulation kinetics of dilute synthetic latexes as dependent
on the adsorptive saturation of the globule surface by the emulsifier
(Nekal) was investigated. Experiments were conducted with divinyl
styrene latex of the type CK-30-AP (SKS-30-AR). The production of
latex specimens differently saturated with emulsifier was carried out:
(1) Dialysis of the latex for 50 days, the adsorptive saturation with
emulsifier having been reduced down to 19%. The dialyzate was divided
and mixed with various amounts of Nekal. (2) The latex was also dialyzed.
Specimens were taken during dialyzing (maximum saturation of the globule
surface ~75%, minimum ~1%). The degree of surface saturation was

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Investigation of stability...

S/069/61/023/006/004/005
B119/B101

determined by adsorption titration with aqueous Nekal solution (indication: change of the surface tension). Coagulation was brought about by means of CaCl_2 and NaCl , respectively. The course of coagulation was observed on the basis of turbidity (measuring instrument: HQM (NFM) nephelometer). The value of the concentration gradient of the refractive index of dispersion, was determined by means of A. M. S. 23 (IRP-23) refractometer. The macroelectrophoresis of latex specimens was conducted with an instrument according to A. I. Rabinovich and Ye. V. Podiman (Zh. fiz. khimii 2, 336, 1931). The ζ -potential was calculated on the basis of data obtained from the electrophoresis. Results: The coagulation of latex not completely saturated takes place in two steps. The duration of the first step (characterized by a relatively quick turbidity of the solution) was 80 - 85 min for the least saturated latex specimens, and increased with increasing adsorptive saturation. Explanation: The quick coagulation of the globules occurs in places not covered by emulsifier. The size of the aggregates developed after this first coagulation step decreases, therefore, with increasing surface saturation of the initial globules. The second step takes place much more slowly than the first. This is due to the necessary overcoming of an additional

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Investigation of stability...

S/069/61/023/006/004/005
B119/B101

potential barrier. The first phase could not be established for completely saturated latex; coagulation takes place from the start according to the second phase. The mean radius of the initial globules was 20 - 22 μ . The radius of the aggregates formed after the first coagulation step was 43 - 58 μ . The surface tension of the latex decreases with increasing saturation and is constant of further Nekal additions after the total saturation. The ζ -potential changes only slightly within the degrees of saturation investigated: 55 mv for latex saturated up to 25 - 30%; 65 mv for completely saturated latex. A dependence of the electrophoretic migration rate of the globules on their adsorptive degree of saturation was not established. Studies by B. V. Deryagin (Tr. Tret'ey vses. konferentsii po kolloidnoy khimii, Izd. AN SSSR 1956, str. 225), P. A. Rebinder (Sb. "Kolloidy v pishchevoy prom-sti", 2, 1949, str. 21), and S. A. Glikman and Ye. P. Korchagina (Ref. 5; Kolloidn. zh. 19, 657, 1957) are mentioned. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 9 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. T. C. Overbeek, Advances in Coll. Science, N. J., 3, 97, 1950, S. H. Maron, W. W. Bowler, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 70, 3893, 1948.

Card 3/4

Investigation of stability...

S/069/61/023/006/004/005
B119/B101

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy universitet, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet,
Laboratoriya vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Voronezh
University, Division of Chemistry Laboratory of High-
molecular Compounds) ✓

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1960

Card 4/4

NEYMAN, R.E.; LYASHENKO, O.A.; KIRDEYEVA, A.P.; YEGOROV, A.K.; KISELEVA, O.G.

Stability and coagulation of synthetic latexes. Part 1: Effect of
the adsorptive saturation of the globule surface by an emulsifier.
Koll.zhur. 23 no.6:732-738 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Voronezhskiy universitet, khimicheskii fakul'tet, laboratoriya
vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Adsorption) (Emulsifying agents)

NEYMAN R.E.; KISELEVA, O.G.

Stability and coagulation of synthetic latexes. Part 5. Koll.zhur.
25 no.3:354-358 My-Ja '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Voronezhskiy universitet, khimicheskiy fakul'tet, laboratoriya
vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.

KISELEVA, O. I.; NECHAYEVA, O. N. (Ivanovo)

Clinical and morphological characteristics of complications
following subcutaneous injections in children. Arkh. pat. no.9:
50-53 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. T. F.
Ganzhulevich) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.
P. P. Yerofeyev) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov)

(INJECTIONS, HYPODERMIC) (SKIN-TUBERCULOSIS)

LEONT'YEV, M.N.; prinalni uchastiye: BAKINA, K.V.; KISELEVA, O.M.;
 KRAVETS, Ye.A.; KARLOVA, S.A.; DUBNOVA, S.S.; SEMENYAKO, A.G.;
 ZAMORINA, Z.T.; MILANINA, Ye.F.; KOZEL'SKAYA, O.P.; VASIL'KOVA,
 Z.I.; ZOTOV, S.N.; YERMOLOV, A.I.; BEZLYUDNAYA, V.V.; NAZAROV,
 B.A.; ASHIKHMINA, V.M.; ASYAKINA, A.N.; TROITSKAYA, B.I.;
 SKVORTSOV, A.V., red.; LESHAKOV, I.T., tekhn. red.

[The economy of Orlov Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
 khoziaistvo Orlovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel,
 Gosstatizdat, 1960. 281 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Orel(Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Zamestitel'
 nachal'nika statisticheskogo upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti
 (for Leont'yev). 3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Orlovskoy ob-
 lasti (for all except Leshakov) 4. Nachal'nik statisticheskogo
 upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti (for Skvortsov)
 (Orlov Province—Statistics)

KISELEVA, O.T.

~~Fixed~~ hydrogen sulfide, liberated by the action of hydrochloric acid on Mollakara earth. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. no.1:126-128 '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Turkmenkiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(Mollakara--Earth, Medical and surgical uses of)

KISELEVA, O. V.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,
p 169 (USSR) 15-57-8-11302

AUTHOR: Kiseleva, O. V.

TITLE: Phosphorites of the Upper and Middle Volga District
(Fosfority Verkhnego i Srednego Povolzh'ya)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geol. agron. rud. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956,
pp 90-98

ABSTRACT: In the territory of the Upper and Middle Volga districts, phosphorites are associated with the Mesozoic deposits and are widespread. The phosphorites of the lower and upper Volga strata of the Upper Jurassic period and also the Lower Cretaceous Valanginian and Albian phosphorites are most widely developed. The phosphorite is usually nodular; phosphoritic beds are rarely found. The lower Volga phosphorites pass into the Ulyanovsk and Kuibyshev Regions.

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15-57-8-11302 .

Phosphorites of the Upper and Middle Volga District (Cont.)

The phosphoritic level is thin and nowhere exceeds 0.24 m. The content of P_2O_5 varies from 12.5 to 14.15 percent. The upper Volga phosphoritic level, because of its thinness (0.05 m to 0.10 m) and its low quality, is of no economic value. The Valangian phosphoritic level is outstanding in quality. Among these deposits are the Vyatka-Kamskoye; their phosphorites contain an average of 25 percent of P_2O_5 . The thickness of the phosphoritic level is about 0.7 m. Phosphorites of a similar type are known in the Chuvash and in the Mordovian Autonomous SSR. The Albian phosphorites are found only in the Saratov region. The content of P_2O_5 varies from 17 to 18 percent. Phosphorites of the Santonian age are encountered in the Penza region. The thickness of the phosphoritic level varies from 0.35 to 0.39 m. The content of P_2O_5 varies from 15 to 18 percent. The conditions of deposition of the enumerated phosphoritic levels in the majority of deposits are unfavorable. Almost all are below water table and lie at a depth exceeding 10 m.

Card 2/2

V. P. Yeremeyev

AUTHOR: Kiseleva, P.M. SOV/132-58-11-14/17

TITLE: Methods of Prospecting for the Kimberlite Tubes (Metody poiskov kimberlitovykh trubok). Short Review (Kratkiy obzor)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, ²⁴№ 11, pp 54 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes different methods of prospecting for Kimberlite tubes in different foreign countries. There are 9 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya ekspeditsiya VSEGEI (The Central VSEGEI Expedition)

Card 1/1

KISELEVA, Paraskeva Nikolayevna

[Industrial diamonds] Tekhnicheskie almazy. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 152 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KISELEVA, R.A.; DUDKIN, M.S.

Determination of dicarboxylic acids by paper chromatography.
Zav. lab. 31 no. 12:1448-1449 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

L 11828-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-L/

Pq-L/Pr-L/Ps-L RPL RM/WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

UR/0374/65/000/001/0093/0099

AUTHOR: Andreyevskaya, G. D. (Moscow); Gorbatkina, Yu. A. (Moscow); Zamotova, A.V. (Moscow); Kiseleva, R. L. (Moscow); Odnoletkova, T. V. (Moscow); Khvilivitskiy, R. Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of modification of the glass fiber surface on the adhesion and mechanical strength of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1965, 93-99

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, fiberglass, adhesion, polyester plastic, epoxy plastic, polymer physical chemistry

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the adhesion strength of epoxy-polyester binders to glass fibers and its effect on the mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics. The experiments were conducted with polyester resin modified with ED-6 epoxy resin containing carboxyl compounds. Benzoyl peroxide or methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride curing agents were used. Alkali-free glass fibers (7—12 μ in diameter) were used as the filler. The fibers were either nonmodified or modified with a paraffin lubricant or with water-repellant finishes such as Volan (chromium methac-

Card 1/5

L 41328-65

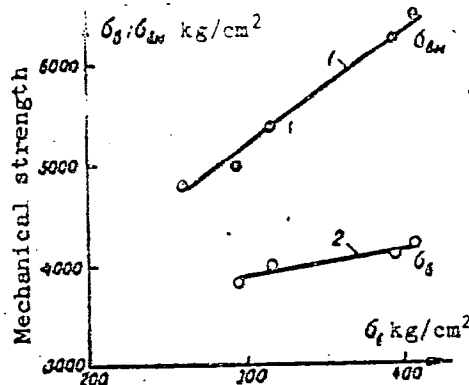
ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

rylate chloride—chromium oxychloride complex), vinyltriethoxysilane, or amine derivatives of organosilicon monomers (γ -aminopropyltriethoxysilane, APM-3). These difunctional finishes react with both the glass fiber surface and the binder. In order to stabilize the water-repellant finish on the glass surface and form a strong adhesive bond, the fibers were modified immediately after drawing by immersion for 3—5 min in 3% aqueous finish solutions, drying at room temperature, and heat treatment for 20—30 min at 120° C.

Adhesive strength

Fig. 1. Effect of glass fiber surface modification on the mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics

1 - Bending strength; 2 - tensile strength.



Card 2/5

L 41828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

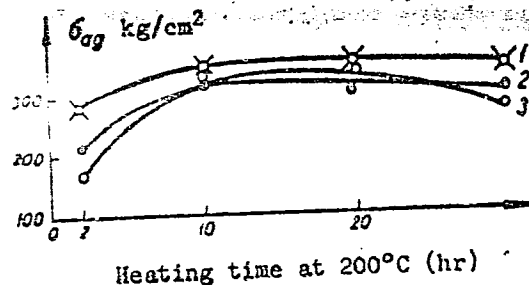


Fig. 2. Effect of additional heat treatment on the adhesion strength of epoxy-polyester polymer to glass fibers

1 - Fibers modified with vinyltriethoxysilane; 2 - nonmodified fibers; 3 - fibers treated with a paraffin lubricant.

Measurements of adhesive bond strength showed that the binder adheres more strongly to modified fiber surfaces than to nonmodified or lubricated surfaces. The best results were obtained with vinyltriethoxysilane and amino derivatives of ethoxysilanes, which form a strong bond with the glass surface and participate in the formation of network structures during polymerization of the binder.

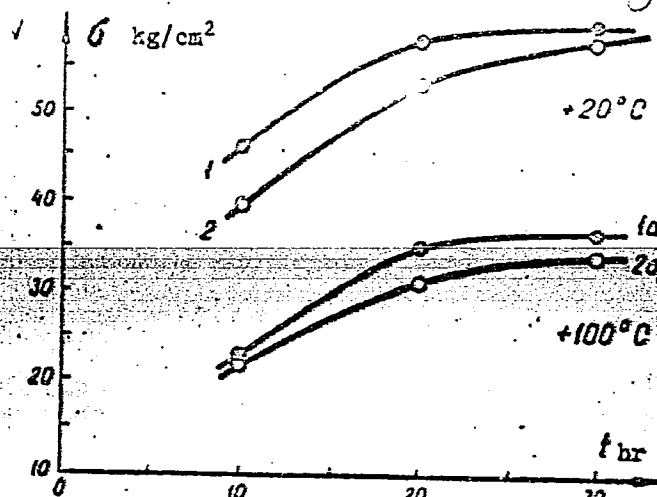
Card 3/5

L 41828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

Fig. 3. Effect of additional heat treatment on the bending strength of glass-reinforced plastics

1, 1a - Glass fabric treated with vinyltriethoxysilane; 2, 2a - heat-treated glass fabrics.



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L 41828-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5011993

The relationship between the adhesive strength and the mechanical properties of glass-fabric reinforced plastics was studied by bending and tensile tests. The results given in Figs. 1-3 indicate that finishing and additional heat treatment, which increase the adhesion between binder and glass fiber, also improve the mechanical properties of the epoxy-polyester glass reinforced plastics.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3206-F

Card

5/5

BORSUK, R.A.; KISELEVA, R.N.

Regeneration of the lens in the larvae of "gallipato"
(*Pleurodeles waltlii*). Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 6: Biol.,
pochv. 19 no. 2: 38-43 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra embriologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

18 (7)

AUTHORS:

Kiseleva, S. A., Fayvilevich, G. A.

SOV/32-25-5-16/56

TITLE:

Use of Color Metallography for the Investigation of Iron-chrome Alloys (Primeneniye tsvetnoy metallografii k issledovaniyu zhelezokhromistyykh splavov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 570-571 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper describes the use of color pickling for the investigation of structural transformation processes in the thermal treatment of binary iron chrome alloys (39.15 % Cr and 0.035 % C). L. G. Apolovnikova carried out the chemical pickling mainly in aqueous solutions (4 g KMnO_4 , 4 g Na_2O_2 on 100 ml of water) at 90° and a duration of 2-3 minutes. The color photographs of the microstructure were prepared by Yu. I. Smirnov. The best results were obtained when prior to chemical pickling an electrolytic pickling (in 10 g CrO_3 on 100 ml of water or 1 g picric acid, 5 ml hydrochloric acid and 95 ml ethanol) took place. The coloring reagent may be supplied by a boiling solution consisting of: 10 g $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, 10 g KOH, 100 ml of water or 30 g $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, 30 g KOH and 100 ml of

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Use of Color Metallography for the Investigation
of Iron-chrome Alloys

SOV/32-25-5-16/56

water (Ref 3). A special arrangement (Fig 1) was devised for the hot pickling of the samples, making it possible to carry out heating in vacuum followed by an oxidation of the polished microsection surface at atmospheric pressure. The apparatus features a diffusion pump TsVL-100, a rotating oil pump VP-461, a monometer container LT-2 and NM-2 and a vacuum meter VIT-1. A few color photographs of different pickled microsections are shown (Figs 2-5). Depending on the mode of pickling the individual metal phases are differently colored. Pickling with alkaline ferrocyanide shows that the separation of the σ -phase is concentrated all around the carbide particles. Proportionally to the annealing duration also a partial penetration of the σ -phase into the grain bodies was observed. The work under review was carried out under the advice of A. N. Chervyakov. There are 5 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

VINOGRAD, M.I.; KISELEVA, S.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.V.; KRASNOVA, A.K.;
PAYVILEVICH, G.A.; PAVPEROVA, I.A.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I.

"Metallography Laboratory" by E.V.Panchenko and others. Reviewed
by M.I.Vinograd and others. Zav.lab. 26 no.1:127-128 '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Metallography)

KISELEVA, Sof'ya Aleksandrovna; PAYVILEVICH, Galina Aminondovna;
BHRLIN, Ye.M., red.izd.-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.;
EVENSON, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Metallography of nonferrous metals] TSvetnaisa metallo-
grafiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 109 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallography)

VINOGRAD, M.I.; KISELEVA, S.A.; KRASNOVA, A.K.

Accuracy of a quantitative evaluation of the contamination of
steel by inclusions. Zav.lab. 26 no.9:1086-1088 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii im. I.P.Bardina.
(Steel--Testing)

S/028/61/000/011/003/004
D221/D301

AUTHORS: Vinograd, M.I., Kiseleva, S.A., Akimova, Ye. P.,
Apolovnikova, L.G., Shevchenko, L.N., Kedrina, A.M.,
and Krasnova, A.K.

TITLE: The metallographic method of determining non-metallic
inclusions

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 11, 1961, 27-33

TEXT: The draft standard: "Steel - The metallographic method of determining inclusions" was prepared by the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) and the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes). It includes a scale, covers non-metallic inclusions, and envisages random sampling when the disposition of material is unknown, or from three points along the height of ingots. The project recommends discussion on the quantity of specimens which would ensure the required accuracy.

Card 1/2

The metallographic ...

S/028/61/000/011/003/004
D221/D301

The suggested scale for evaluating non-metallic inclusions distinguishes three groups: Oxides, globular and sulphides. The scale division is based on the area taken up by the inclusions in one field of viewing, and which increases in a geometrical progression of 2 when passing from one mark to another. In 1959, the UkrNITI developed a special scale for streaky nitride inclusions of titanium in steel rolled sections. The project prescribes a 90 - 110 times magnification. The area taken up by inclusions of mark 3 is equal to that of the same mark scale of (GOST) 80-160. There are tabulated areas of various inclusions and their classification necessitates the separation of silicates into an individual group. They form greatly deformed, plastically deformed and non-deformed inclusions. The project assumes the average mark from the maxima of specimen evaluations of inclusions as a criterion of casting. This is confirmed by statistical analysis. The errors in determining the average mark, and the method of their calculation for some types of inclusions are defined by the project of the standard. There are 2 figures, 5 tables and 9 Soviet bloc references.

Card 2/2

VINOGRAD, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GONCHARENKO, M.S., inzh. [deceased];
DORONIN, V.M., inzh.; TOPILIN, V.V., inzh.; CHERNINA, B.G., inzh.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHEYN, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSKIY, V.N.,
inzh.; ARKHIPOVA, V.P., inzh.; LAGUNTSOVA, Ye.V., inzh.;
KISELEVA, S.A., inzh.; RYBAKOVA, V. Ya., inzh.; BYSTRIKOVA, I.N.,
tekhnik; BURDYUCHKINA, Ye.P., tekhnik; SOLODIKHIN, I.P., tekhnik.

Improving the process of making EI347 steel for bearings.

Stal' 21 no.6:543-546 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii i zavod "Elektrostal'."

(Bearing metals)

CHERVYAKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KISELEVA, Sof'ya Aleksandrovna;
RYL'NIKOVA, Alla Grigor'yevna; FOMIN, N.V., red.;
BERLIN, Ye.N., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Metallographic determination of inclusions in steel] Metal-
lograficheskoe opredelenie vklucheni v stali. Izd.2., perer.
i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1962. 248 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Steel--Defects) (Metallography)

KISELEVA, S.A.; RYBAKOVA, V.Ya.

Inclusions in ShKh15 steel made in vacuum induction furnaces.
Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:279-283 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Steel--Inclusions) (Vacuum metallurgy)

KISELEVA, S.A.; APOLOVNIKOVA, L.G.

Classification of inclusions according to standard scales. Sbor.
trud. TSHIICHM no.32:22-23 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KISELEVA, S.A.; RYBAKOVA, V.Ya.

Metallography of the boundary layer in a bimetal. Sbor. trud.
TSNIICHM no.32:114-117 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PLAKUNOVA, V.G.; KISELEVA, S.A.

Effect of excessive aeration on the biosynthesis of biotycin. Fern.
i spiryt.prom. 31 no.5:19-21 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut fermentov i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

FREMEL', V.B.; SHISHKOVA, E.A.; KISELEVA, S.A.

Ways to increase the yield of antibiotics. Ferm. i spirt. prom.
30 no.1:27-29 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KISELEVA, S.K.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cardiovascular Agents

U-6

Abstr Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3518

Author : Kiseleva, S.K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Treatment of Hypertensive Patients with Serpasil

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1957, 35, No 1, 28-35.

Abstract : 28 hypertensive patients were treated with serpasil in a dose of 0.1 mg, 2-3 times per day. In treatment of patients with grade III hypertension the daily dose was raised to 0.6 - 0.8 mg (if their tolerance was high). The course of treatment lasted for 25 days. The above doses caused almost no side effects. In addition to its hypotensive effect, reserpine improved the patients' general condition. With a decrease of arterial pressure

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USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Cardiovascular Agents

U-6

Abstr Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3518

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810019-

Abstract : to normal, the dose should be gradually diminished to 0.2-0.1 mg q.d. and continued for some time.

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KISELEVA, S.K.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements of Blood. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93092.

gastric analysis was performed by the Bykov-Kurtsin technique. Blood was taken before intubation, after introduction of S, each time before evacuation of the stomach contents, and after removal of the tube from the stomach. The mechanical S caused a decrease in the number of L on an average of 4900 in 1 mm^3 (53%), and the chemical - 3300 (35.7%). Preliminary introduction of a novocain solution did not affect the decrease of L regardless of the nature of the applied S. Approximately the same effect was obtained, with the exception of the central part of the reflex arc, regardless of the nature of S (sleep). These tests confirm the reflex mechanism of the described leukocytic reaction accomplished by participation of the

Card : 2/3

KISELEVA, S.K. (Moskva)

Renal hemodynamics in the treatment of hypertension with
Rauwolfia serpentina preparations. Klin.med. 36 no.10:121-129
0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sanatoriya "Barvikha" (glavnyy vrach K.A. Galenin
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. K.G. Karasev) i propedevticheskoy
terapevticheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. A.M. Damir) II Moskovskogo
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, ther. use
hypertension, eff. on renal hemodynamics (Rus))
(KIDNEYS, blood supply
hemodynamics in hypertension, eff. of Rauwolfia
alkaloids (Rus))

KISELEVA, S.K.

Effect of reserpine on coronary circulation in hypertension. Terap.
arkh. 32 no. 5:19-26 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(RESERPINE) (CORONARY VESSELS)

5(4)
AUTHORS:
Yashin, V. P., Korshak, V. D., 307/153-58-3-30/30
Yatsimirskiy, E. B.

TITLE:
Conference Discussion on the Methods of Investigating the
Complex Formation in Solutions (Sovetskaniye-diskussiya
po metodam issledeniya kompleksobrazovaniya v rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL:
Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, No 3, pp 173-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
From February 16 to 21, 1958 a conference discussion took
place at the town of Irkutsk. It dealt with the subjects
of the title. It was attended on a delegation of the
USSR by V. P. Yashin, V. D. Korshak, E. B. Yatsimirskiy,
and others. More than 200 persons attended the conference.
Among them 103 delegates from various towns of the USSR.
At the conference methods of determining the composition of
the complexes in solutions were discussed, as well as the
methods of calculating the instability constants according
to experimental data and problems concerning the influence
of the solvent upon the processes of complex formation.

... In the lecture by A. K. Babko and
M. N. Yatsimirskiy, "Physical and Chemical Analysis of the
Systems With 3 Colored Complexes in the Solution", the results
of a systematic investigation in copper-quinoline-salicylate,
as well as in copper-pyridine-salicylate systems by means of
the optical method were dealt with. In the lecture by M. A.
Yatsimirskiy, the idea of a further investigation of the complex
formation in solutions was discussed. The lecture dealt with the
determination of the composition and stability of the complexes
also the physical and chemical properties; the chemical nature
of the complexes of the complex compounds must be investi-

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... In the lecture by M. V. Kiseleva and V. B.
Spiridovich investigation results on basic salts taking into
account the complex formation in solutions by means of the
potentiometric method were mentioned for systems with zinc,
cadmium and indium. In the evaluation of their results the
authors employed the method of the table difference. The
calculation of the consecutive constants was carried out
according to the interpolation formula by Newton. M. A.
Yatsimirskiy held a lecture on "pH Measurement Method of
the Solutions in Combination With the System Analysis of the
Solubility Diagram of the System Cu²⁺-HCl - H₂O in Investi-

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gating Complex Copper Compounds in Saturated Solutions". It
was found that the substance at the bottom of the liquid is
more basic than the solution; furthermore, the increased
activity of the solution from the viewpoint of the formation
of a complex compound in the solution was explained.
V. B. Spiridovich opened the discussion with his lecture, he
pointed out the necessity of utilizing the concepts worked
out in the investigation of the polymerization in organic
chemistry in the chemistry of polynuclear complexes. A. A.
Grinberg thinks that the new approach of the hydrolysis

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Conference Discussion on the Methods of
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Investigation as developed by the Scandinavian school is of high value. He also pointed to the necessity of studying the kinetics of the polymerization process and a quantitative determination of the strength of the polymers. A. E. Bakke pointed out that the study of the polymers is not sufficient. It is necessary to study the kinetics of the polymerization process. E. P. Komar mentioned in his lecture that the rather widely spread polymerization type according to the scheme "nucleus + chain members" is not observed in all cases. The following scientists took part in the discussion: V. S. Kabanov, A. V. Abler, I. S. Mustafa, I. V. Tsvetkov, V. S. Kabanov, A. E. Bakke then discussed in his lecture the methods of determining the Dissociation Constant of the Complexes in Solutions. The main principles of determining the instability constants. E. P. Komar discussed in his lecture "Calculation Methods of the Instability Constants of the Complex Compounds According to Experimental Data" the possibilities of using the known calculation methods of the instability constants for various cases of the complex formation in solution. If several cases of the complex formation the displacement method by Abegg and Bodenstein (completed by A. E. Bakke) cannot be recommended for the calculation of the instability constant. The lecturer discussed the displacement method of the polymers proposed by V. Ferrus, Boden, Rosetti, Kitchard, Macolloy and other authors. He has proved that the method of successive approximations as applied to the system investigated. The most probable value of the physical constants can be obtained by the method of the least squares. E. P. Komar, Ye. E. Zakharov and I. Vinogradova described the determination methods of the instability constants of the complex compounds of the uranium and iron which are the complex compounds of the complex displacement of the complex formation by silver ions. E. E. Bol'shakova, I. V. Tsvetkov and G. S. Zaychenko held a lecture on "The Role of the Time Factor in the Investigation of the Complex Formation". In the discussion on the adjustment of the equilibria the methods discussed of determining the instability constants (galvanic and solubility complexes) can often not be employed. A. V. Abler pointed out the necessity of devising direct methods of proving the existence of intermediate forms in a stepwise complex formation. E. P. Kabanov mentioned that the stepwise complex formation of slowly dissociating complexes can be calculated from thermodynamic data. L. P. Adamovich, A. E. Golub and others took part in the discussion on the lecture. A. E. Bakke's requested inclusion in the next conference on the chemistry of complex compounds a lecture in which various calculation methods of the instability constants should be discussed by the example of actual cases. This should clarify to which divergences of the values of the constants differ from the experimental data can lead. E. P. Komar stressed that in the determination of the instability constants all chemical equilibria should be taken into account that render complex the equilibrium process in the solution, especially the hydrolysis processes of the complex formation and the addendum. In the lecture delivered by V. S. Kabanov and A. P. Zaslavskaya "Application of the Distribution Method to the Investigation of the Stability Constants

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of Some Thorium Complex Compounds" results obtained from the experimental investigation of the distribution of thorium compounds in the systems: acetylacetone - benzene - water, and 2-oxo-1,4-naphthoquinone - benzene - water were given. From these data the instability constants of the thorium complexes with acetylacetone and 2-oxo-1,4-naphthoquinone were calculated. I. V. Tsanayev, G. V. Zakharenko and Ye. V. Seleznev held a lecture on the application of the solubility method in the determination of the stability of complex compounds in solutions. In this lecture also other methods of investigating complex formation processes in the solution were discussed (pH measurement, measurement of the optical density, as well as of the heat of mixing). B. D. Bershin held a lecture on the "Application of the Solubility Method in Studying the Phthalocyanine Complexes of Metals". He used the determination of quantitative characteristics of the reaction of the transition of the phthalocyanides of cobalt, nickel, copper and tin into the free phthalocyanine into the sulfuric acid solution for the theoretical reasoning, and as an experimental proof of the existence of σ -bonds in the complexes investigated. These characteristics also served him as a proof of new electronic formulae of phthalocyanine and its complex derivatives. In the lecture delivered by I. L. Krupatkin on "The Method of the Two Solvents as a Method of Investigating the Properties and Properties of Organic Complexes" it was proved that this method makes it possible to determine the number of complex molecules formed in the system, their composition and relative stability. V. I. Kuznetsov, A. E. Babko, E. P. Kozak, I. E. Muratov and Ye. Z. Kuznetsov took part in this discussion. In the lecture delivered by A. A. Grinberg and S. P. Kiseleva on the complex palladium compounds (II) with a coordination number above four it was proved that in the case of a large chlorine and bromine ion excess that in the case of a large chlorine and bromine ion excess the complexes with the coordination number 5 are formed. The instability constants of these complexes were estimated. In the lecture mentioned a new manipulation in the spectrophotometric investigation of the complex compounds that can be used in connection with the formation (or predominance) of one simple complex. This method makes it possible to determine the composition and instability constant of the complex. In the lecture delivered by E. B. Yatsisvitskiy and V. D. Korshakova the determination of the theory of crystalline fields for the determination of the composition and structure of the chloride complexes of cobalt, nickel and copper according to the absorption spectra of these complexes was discussed. It was proved that in a hydrochloric acid concentration above 5 mole/liter in the solution the cobalt and nickel complexes are in equilibrium between the tetrahedral and octahedral forms. In the lecture mentioned the possibility of using data on the investigation of the Solvation Equilibrium in Solutions of Complex Compounds to verify the structure of the complex and mechanism of the reaction processes. V. Klimov mentioned in his lecture the use of radioactive isotopes in the study of tin and antimony complexes in non-aqueous solutions. A. V. Ablov, V. E. Tolmachov, V. I. Kuznetsov and A. M. Golub took part in the discussion of the lecture. The authors of the paper in the discussion of the crystalline field in explaining the results obtained from the absorption spectra of the com-

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05-5-59-3-30/30

stability of the 'Nridantes' is changed in dependence on the solvent. *Pa. I. Tsvetkov* in his lecture 'The Influence of the Solvent upon the Composition and Stability of Complex Ions' discussed the polarographic investigation method of the chloride and thiocyanate complexes of lead in aqueous ethanol solutions at different content of the non-aqueous solvent and at a constant ionic strength. A study of the stability of the complex of the complexes found that the instability of the complex increases with the influence of the dielectric constant of the solution. On the stability of the investigated complexes was proved. In the lecture by *V. E. Vasilenko* on 'Investigation of Aqueous Complexes in Mixed Solvents' the main attention was devoted to the assessment of the qualitative recording of the solvation effects in the complex formation. The applicability of the polarographic method in the determination of the composition and stability of the aqueous complexes in mixed solvents was proved and experimental material on the thermodynamics of the dissociation of the sodium-aqueous complexes in aqueous ethanol solutions was mentioned. *V. E. Tsvetkov, V. I. Kuznetsov*

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and I. P. Zayarnyayev stressed in their lectures the necessity of a more complete and general investigation of the solvation processes. A. K. Bakko and A. M. Golts pointed out the great importance of the investigations of the complex formation equilibria in non-aqueous solutions, and made several critical comments on the lecture by Ye. I. Tur'yan. The following scientists took part in this discussion: L. P. Amershin, O. I. Ensteyarnovskiy, A. P. Seleznev and A. G. Buzdakov. At the final meeting of the conference A. G. Buzdakov, A. G. Zayarnyayev, Ye. I. Tur'yan, and I. P. Zayarnyayev presented a report on the work of the conference. Ye. I. Tur'yan, A. G. Buzdakov, and I. P. Zayarnyayev, as well as of the method used in the study of the complexes, as quantitative characteristics of the stepwise complex formation were particularly useful for all who attended this conference.

Card 16/16

KISELEVA, S. Ye.

KISELEVA, S. Ye.: "The physical development of breast-fed children in the city of Alma-Ata." Kazakh State Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov. Alma-Ata, 1956.
(Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956


KISELEVA4T8

600

1. PETROV, S.; BURSHTEYN, R.; KISELEVA, T.

2. USSR (600)

"The Adsorption of Cations on Platinized Coal in a Hydrogen Atmosphere",
Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 13, No. 8, 1939. Moscow, Physico-Chemical Institute imeni
L. Ya. Karpov, Laboratory of Superficial Phenomena. Received 20 Feb 1939.

9.  Report U-1615, 3 Jan 1952.

KISELEVA, T. (Pulkovo)

Photographic observations of artificial earth satellite on aspheric
cameras in Pulkovo. Astron.tsir. no.186:2-3 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Artificial satellites)

OBLEUKHOVA, O.; PROTASOV, V.; KISELEVA, T.

All-weather oil for V-type carburetor engines. Avt.transp. 41
no.10:17-20 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Avtozavod im. I.A.Likhacheva.

YERMILOV, P.I.; GALKINA, Z.V.; KISELEVA, T.A.; INDEYKIN, Ye.A.

Physicochemical basis for the intensification of iron oxide
dispersion in ball mills. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:
57-62 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

32629

S/137/61/000/011/117/123

A060/A101

5 5300

AUTHORS: Gladyshev, V.P., Kiseleva, T.G.

TITLE: On the polarography of germanium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 9, abstract 11K54. ("Tr. In-ta khim. nauk. AN KazSSR", 1960, 6. 184 - 195)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out by the method of differential oscillographic polarography on the restoring of ions of Ge^{++++} and Ge^{++} in non-buffer solutions (for example, solutions of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, NH_4Cl , $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$, NH_4CNS , Na_2CO_3 , LiCl , KBr , KI , and others with additions of KCN and complexon III). Mercury-drop and jet electrodes were utilized. It was established that in non-buffer, neutral and weakly alkaline solutions, there occurs the restoration of Ge^{++++} , as indicated by the presence of a notch in the neighborhood of -1.5 v in the upper part of the curves dE/dt vs E , corresponding to the cathode process. The process of restoring is irreversible and is of a kinetic nature. In the presence of the NH_4^+ ion in the solution one observes a second wave in the

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On the polarography.....

region of -1.7 v, caused by the restoration of H^+ ions. Ge^{++} is restored in solutions of KCl, KBr, and HCl of any concentration. If the III complex is added, the restoration does not occur in the solution of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. The restoration process of Ge^{++} is reversible and is of a diffusion nature. The half-wave potentials are determined for G^{++++} and Ge^{++} against various backgrounds. There are 26 references.

N. Gertseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BUR'YANOV, Viktor Fomin; ROKOTYAN, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; GUREVICH, Azriel' Yefimovich; SON'KIN, M.A., red.; KISELEVA, T.I., ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn. red.

[Calculating the power of main drive motors for rolling mills]
Raschet moshchnosti dvigatelei glavnykh privodov prokatnykh stanov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 360 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Rolling mills—Electric driving)

KISELEVA, T. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Mercury Organic
Compounds

Jul 52

"The Reactions of Diphenylmercury With Esters,"
M. M. Koton, T. M. Kiseleva, Leningrad Phys-
Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR.

"Zhur. Obshch. Khim." Vol 22, No 7, pp 1139, 1140

Studied the reactions of diphenylmercury with
esters. At 150°, diphenylmercury reacted with
esters to form corresponding deriva of the gen-
eral formula $\text{RCOOHgC}_6\text{H}_5$. Besides the latter,
formation of metallic mercury took place in
several cases.

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